A weighted binary tree can be defined using compound terms in the following way. A node of the tree is represented by the term $n(V, L, R)$, where $V$ stands for the value of the node, and $L$ and $R$ stand for the left and right branches, respectively. A terminal node has the $R$ and $L$ components instantiated to the null list.

Given an input tree $T$, write a Prolog program that constructs a tree of the same shape as $T$, but in which the value of each node has been set to the value of the maximum value node in $T$.

[Note: Maximum marks are available only for programs that perform this task in one recursive descent of the input tree, and which use no more than four clauses.]